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From the Lady's Book for June

MARK MERIDEN.

BY MRS. H. E. B. STOWE.

"Come, Mark Meriden! don't settle down into an old grandfather before your time. A pretty wife's a pretty thing, Mark, and a pretty house is a pretty thing—but hang it! a person must have a little of life."

Mark Meriden stood at his desk, giving a look at his books, while Ben Sanford—the roguish—the merry—the song singing—the Ben of all Bens, was thus urging on him the claims of a projected frolic that evening. Now Ben was precisely the messenger for such an embassy; there was fun in the twinkle of his blue eye, and a world of waggery in the turn of his head, and in a pair of broad roguish dimples that went merrily dodging in and out of his cheeks every time he spoke, and he had hold of Mark's arm to drag him away. But Mark shook off his hand, and finished summing up a column of figures—putting the blotting paper into the book, and the book into its place, wiped his pen—all with an air of great thoughtfulness—and, at last, turning to Ben, said—

"I think I won't go this time—because—because," said Mark, smiling, "because I have an odd fancy that I should like Mrs. Meriden's company better this evening."

"Hang Mrs. Meriden—beg pardon, Mark—hang myself for saying so—but one don't like to see a fine fellow buried alive!—come, take a real wake up with us."

"Thank you, Ben, but I hav'nt been asleep and don't need it. So I'll go home and see my wife"—and thereat Mark turned a resolute footstep homeward, as a well trained husband ought.

"Now," says one of our readers, "who was Mark Meriden!" You would not have asked, good reader, if you had lived in the town of ——, when his name first appeared on the outside of one of its most fashionable shops, "Mark Meriden," surrounded by those waving insignias of grace and fashion that young belles need to have their eyes turned off from beholding. Every thing in the tasteful establishment told of well arranged business, and Mark, himself the mirror of fashion, faultless in every article of costume, quick, attentive, polite, and was every day to be seen there winning golden opinions from all sorts of people. Mark's shop became the resort of high ton—the fashionable exchange, the promenade of beauty and wealth, who came there to be enlightened as to the ways and means of disposing of their surplus revenue—to see and to be seen. So attentive, polite, and considerate was Mark, so profound his bows, so bright his eyes, so unexceptionable his whiskers, that it might have proved a dangerous resort for the ladies, had not a neat tasteful house, going up in the neighborhood, been currently reported as the future residence of an already elected Mrs. Meriden; and in a few months, the house neatly finished and tastefully furnished, received a very pretty lady who called herself to that effect. She was truly as refined and lovely a woman as ever formed the centre flower in a domestic bouquet, and Mark might justly be pardoned for having as good an opinion of himself for having been fortunate enough to secure her.

Mark had an extensive circle of business and pleasure acquaintances, for he had been one of the social, companionable sort, whose money generally found its way out of his pocket in very fair proportion to the rate it came in. In short, he was given to clubs, oyster suppers, and now and then a wine party, and various other social privileges for elevating one's spirits and depressing one's cash, that abound among enlightened communities.

But nevertheless, there was at the bottom of Mark's head a very substantial stratum of a certain quality called common sense, a trait which, though it was never set down in any chart of phrenology, may very justly be called a faculty, and one too which makes a very striking difference among people as the world goes. In consequence of being thus constituted, Mark, when he found himself in love with, and engaged to a very pretty girl, began to reflect with more than ordinary seriousness, on his habits, ways and manners of life. He also took an accurate survey of his business, formed an average estimate of his future income on the soberest probabilities, and determined to live a little even within that. He also provided himself with a small account book, with which he intended to live in habits of very close acquaintance, and in this book he designed to note down all the saving consequent upon the retrenching of certain little extras, before alluded to, in which he had been in the habit of pretty freely indulging himself.

Upon the present occasion, it had cost him something of an effort to say "no," for Mark was one of your easy "clever fellows" to whom the enunciation of this little syllable causes as much trouble as all the gutturals of the German. However, when he came in sight of his parlour windows, through which a bright fire was shining—when he entered and found the clean glowing hearth, the easy chair drawn up in front, a pair of embroidered slippers waiting for him quite at their leisure, and above all, when he read the quick glance of welcome in a pair of very bright eyes, Mark forgot all about Ben Sanford, his bachelor friends, and all allurements whatsoever, and thought himself the happiest fellow on earth.

The evening passed rapidly off by the help of music, reading, and the little small talk of which newly married people generally find a supply, and the next morning saw Mark at early business hours with as steady a hand and as cool a head as if there had been no such thing as bachelor's frolics in existence.

Late in the afternoon, Ben Sanford lounged in to ogle a few of the ladies, and above all, to rally Mark on losing the glorious fun of the evening before.

"Upon my soul, Mark," he began, "we must have you put up for selectman, you are becoming so extremely ancient and venerable in your ways—however, you are to be excused," he added, "circumstances considered—female influence!—female influence!—ah! Well, it 's a fine affair, this marriage!"

"Better try it, Mr. Sandford," said a bright saucy girl, who, with her laughing companions, was standing by while Ben was speaking.

"Ah, madam! the wherewithal!" said Ben, rolling up his eyes with a tragic expression. "If some clever old fellow would be so obliging as to die now and leave me a few thousands, then, ladies, you should see!"

"But speaking of money," said Mark, when he saw the ladies busy over some laces which he had just thrown on to the counter—"what did your 'glorious fun' cost you?"

"Pooh!—nothing!—only a ten dollar bill—nothing in my purse, you know?"

"Nothing in your purse!—not an uncommon incident after these occasions," said Mark, laughing.

"Oh, hang it all!" said Ben, "too true! I can get no remedy for this consumption of the purse, as old Falstaff says; however, the world owes me a living, and so good morning!"

Ben Sanford was just one of that class of young men of whom common report goes, they can do any thing they please, and who consider this point as so well established, that they do not think it necessary to illustrate it by doing any thing at all. He was a lawyer of talents, and would have had an extensive run of business, had he not been one of the class of people never to be found when wanted. His law books and law office saw far less of him than certain fashionable places of resort, where his handsome person and various social accomplishments, always secured to him a welcome reception. Ben had some little property left him by his father, just enough as he used laughingly to quote, "to keep him in gloves and cologne water;" and for the rest, he seemed vastly contented with his old maxim, "the world owes me a living," forgetting that the world can sometimes prove as poor a paymaster as the most fashionable young gentleman going.

But to return to Mark. When he had settled his accounts at night, he took from a pigeon-hole in his desk, the little book aforesaid, and entered as follows: "To one real wake up, $10;" which being done, he locked his desk, and returned once more to Mrs. Meriden.

Days flew on, and the shop of Mark became increasingly popular, and still from time to time he was assailed by the kind of temptation we have described. Now it was, 'Mark, my dear fellow, do join us in a trip to G—'s;' and now, 'Come, my old boy, let us have a spree at F—'s;'—now it was the club, now the oyster supper;—but still Mark was invincible, and still as one and another gaily recounted the history of the scene, he silently committed the account of the expense to his little book. Yet Mark was not cynical or unsocial. His refusals, though so firm, were invariably good-natured, and though he could not be drawn abroad, yet he was unquestionably open-handed and free in his own home. No house had so warm a welcome—no dinner table could be more bountifully or more freely open for the behoof of all gentlemen of the dining-out order—no tea-table presented more unexceptionable toast, and no evening lounge was more easy, home-like and cheerful, than on the warm sofas in the snug parlour of Mark Meriden. They also gave evening parties, where all was brilliant, tasteful and well ordered; and in fine, notwithstanding his short-comings, Mark was set down as a fine open-hearted fellow after all.

At the end of the year, Mark cast up the account in the little book, and was mightily astonished at it, for with all his knowledge of the power of numbers, he had no idea that the twos, and fives, and tens, and ones, which on greater or smaller occasions had found their way into his columns, would mount up to a sum so considerable. Mark looked about him—the world was going well—his business machinery moving in exact touch and time—his house—where was there a prettier one?—where a place more replete with every home-drawing comfort? Had he lost any thing in pleasure the year past? Mark thought not, and therefore as he walked homeward, he stepped into a booksellers and ordered some books of superior engravings for Mrs. Meriden, and spoke to a gardener to send some elegant flowering exotics for which he had heard her express an admiration some evenings before.

The same evening came in Ben Sanford, as he expressed it, "in the very depths of indigo," for young gentlemen whose worldly matters invariably go on wrong end foremost, will sometimes be found in this condition, however exuberant may be their stock of animal spirit.

"Pray, Ben, what is the matter!" said Mark kindly, as the former stretched himself at length in an arm-chair, groaning audibly.

"Oh, a billious attack—Mark!—shoemakers' bills!—tailors' bills!—boarding house bills!—all sent in for new year's presents! hang 'em all!"

Mark was silent for a moment, and Ben continued: "Confound it, Mark! what's the sense of living, if a fellow is to be so cursedly poor! Here you, Mark, born in the same town with me, and younger than I am by some years—you have a house as snug, as cosy, and comfortable as man need ask—a wife like an angel—peace and plenty by the bushel, and all comes of having a good run of luck in the money line"—and Ben kicked his slippers against the andirons most energetically.

"What has become of Emily S——?" asked Mark, after a pause.

"Poor soul!" said Ben, "There she is yet, with all sweetness and patience, waiting till such a luckless scapegrace as I can give her a home and a husband. I wish to my soul, for her sake, I could afford to be married, and have a home of my own; besides, to tell the truth, I am tired of this rambling, scrambling, out-at-elbow, slipshod life."

"Why don't you get married?" said Mark.

"Why don't I? to be sure—use my tailors' bills for fuel, and my board bills for house rent, and my shoe bill for bread and butter—hey? Would you recommend a poor girl to try me, Mark—all things considered?" said Ben, bitterly.

Mark reflected awhile in silence, and then drew out his book—his little book, to which we have before alluded.

"Just look at this amount, Ben," said he; "I know you hate figures, but just for once."

Ben glanced at it impatiently—laughed when he read over the two or three first items, but his face lengthened as he proceeded, and Mark detected a sort of whistle of astonishment as he read the sum total.

"Well, Mark," he exclaimed, "what a very old gentlemanly, considerate trick is this of yours, to sit behind your curtain so coolly noting down the 'cost and come to' of all our little frolics—really it is most edifying! How much you must have enjoyed your superior discretion and forethought;" and Ben laughed, but not with his usual glee.

"Nay, you mistake," said Mark. "I kept this account merely to see what I had been in the habit of spending myself, and as you and I have always been hand and glove in every thing, it answers equally for you. It was only yesterday that I summed up the account, and I assure you the result surprised myself; and now Ben, the sum here set down, and as much more as you please, is freely at your disposal, to clear off old scores, for the year, provided you will accept with it this little book as a new year's present, and use it one twelve month as I have done; and if at the end of that time, you are not ready to introduce me to Mrs. Sanford, I am much mistaken."

Ben grasped his friend's hand—but just then the entrance of Mrs. Meriden prevented his reply. Mark, however, saw with satisfaction that he put the book carefully in his vest pocket, and buttoned up his coat with the air of a man who is buttoning up a new resolution.

When they parted for the night, Mark said with a smile, "In case of bilious attacks you know where to send for medicine." Ben answered only by a fervent grasp of the hand, for his throat felt too full for him to speak.

Mark Meriden's book answered the purpose admirably. In less than two years Ben Sanford was the most popular lawyer in ——, and as steady a householder as you might wish to see, and, in conclusion, as this is a Lady's Book, we will just ask our lady readers their opinion on one point, and it is this:

If Mrs. Meriden had been a woman who understood what is called 'catching a beau,' better than securing a husband—if she had never curled her hair except *for company*, and thought it a degradation to know how to keep a house comfortable, would all these things have happened?

Singular Death.—A young man named David Berg, Bullskin township, Fayette county, (Pa.) while engaged with several others in a fishing excursion, put into his mouth a small sunfish, under the pretence of eating it, with a view of making sport for the company; it descended into the throat, causing death in ten minutes.

DEBATE IN THE House of Representatives.

On the bill to incorporate the Fiscal Bank of the United States.

August 2, 1841.

Mr. SAUNDERS, of North Carolina, said he was not willing to suffer a bill involving questions of such vital importance to pass, without an effort on his part to expose its true features and its alarming character. He agreed with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Sergeant,) that all the preceding measures of the session would be comparatively insignificant, should this bill fail. Their effects might be temporary, and all the evils they occasioned easily remedied; but the effects of the bill on the table were of wider extent and more enduring character. It would not do for its advocates to maintain that the power to charter a bank was a settled question. The question was to be settled now, and another feature was to be added to the constitution, never contemplated by its framers, but, on the contrary, expressly rejected. All this was to be done under the plea of necessity. Some other argument for it must be given than that the question was settled. How settled? By whom? Who authorized them to settle the question for us? To think for us? It had been settled by Legislators, Judges, and Presidents, with whom we of the present time had nothing to do. In addition to which, it was said to have been confirmed by public opinion also. If, indeed, all the alleged decisions could be established, a high case of authority might be made out; but a closer examination would show that the power had been denied and its exercise repeatedly condemned. It was true that Congress, in 1791, did charter a bank—that the question of power had been discussed—and that some members of the convention who framed the constitution had also been members of that Congress. There were nine of them; and while five were for the bank, four had been against it; the weight of talent being confessedly with the latter. Among the opponents had been the illustrious Madison, whose speech on that occasion was read, admired, and studied to this hour. Under all the circumstances, Mr. Saunders did not consider this act of Congress as weighing so much in the argument as it appeared to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Sergeant) to do. The government was just going into operation, and the bank was an experiment. In 1811, Congress came to an important decision, which the gentleman from Pennsylvania with his usual tact had entirely passed over. The constitutional question had been raised and extensively discussed. Could it be maintained that Jefferson and Madison considered the question as settled? They had a majority in Congress in 1811, and yet in that Congress the question was raised and decided against the bank. A new bank was chartered in 1816, but then the circumstances were such that the constitutional question was not raised. The bank was chartered from necessity, and under duress. Nothing was then decided but the question of expediency. So, in 1832, when the bank had yet four years to run. Then came the political revolution of 1837. The question of bank or no bank had been raised during the election of General Jackson, and again in the canvass of Mr. Van Buren, and both times decided against the bank by an immense majority. This was an offset to the authority of those decisions which were claimed on the other side. So much for the legislative action on the constitutional question.

Then, as to Executive decisions, the name of Washington had been used with great force; but let it not be forgotten with how much hesitation that great man had signed the first bank bill. True, Mr. Jefferson had signed a bill for the New Orleans branch, but then the bank was already established, and the opinions of his whole life had been expressly opposed to it. It had been said that Mr. Jefferson would have signed a bank bill if presented to him. But how could this be known; it was mere conjecture. Mr. Madison had also signed a bill in 1816, but his arguments in 1791 still remained unanswered and unanswerable. The elections of Jackson and Van Buren were strong expressions of popular opinion against the bank. And so, indeed, was that of Gen. Harrison, who had given an express opinion that Congress had no power to charter a bank; who had voted for Mr. Johnson's resolution to issue a *scire facias* and even to repeal the charter without it. And as to the opinion of President Tyler, it was known to be decidedly against the constitutional power of Congress to establish a bank. The weight of Executive opinion, therefore, lay on the other side.

Mr. S. next proceeded to examine the judicial authority in favor of a bank, and he insisted that the decisions of the Supreme Court in its favor were operative only during the continuance of its charter, but had now no authority; and therefore Congress might treat the question of charter or no charter as an original question. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Sergeant) had said nothing of any decision in the opposite direction. He took no notice of the disclosures in the late Madison papers as to what had passed in the convention when the proposal to insert a bank power in the Constitution was argued and rejected.

Gentlemen insisted that public opinion now called for a bank. This argument was every where urged; but how was it supported? By the issues of the late elections? They were no test; because in many of the states the bank question was never raised. It had not been raised in North Carolina; and Mr. Badger, in a public speech, had refuted the assertion that Gen. Harrison was in favor of a bank, and denounced it as a false charge. Mr. S. here quoted the speech of Mr. Badger, and then the address of a Whig federal committee, which dwelt on the topics of extravagance, of a standing army, and of the public lands, but contained not a word about a bank. It could not, therefore, be inferred that the Whig vote for Harrison was a vote for a bank. Besides, when the Legislature of North Carolina had become Whig, though resolutions were introduced to instruct senators and representatives to vote for a bank, they were not pressed, because the party had not power to carry them.

Mr. S. insisted that whenever the question had been directly put to the people, they had always decided against a bank. And even if public opinion were the other way, it would not prove that members of Congress had no power to think and act for themselves. If they had a decided opinion on the constitutional question, were they not to be allowed to express it? It was bold doctrine, not intended to operate within but without the walls of Congress. Mr. S. insisted he had a perfect right to treat this as an original question, and to act according to his own opinion. He then entered briefly into a consideration of the constitutional question; stated the distinction between specified and implied powers, and insisted that the latter rested upon their being necessary and indispensable to carry out the former. Gentlemen were disposed to judge of the constitution, not so much from its own letter as from the measures they wish to carry under its sanction. Even the alien and sedition laws had once been considered as constitutional, though none would now venture to express such an opinion.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania had referred to the decision in 1791, and not to the powers in the constitution. Mr. S. here read an extract from the speech of Mr. Clay in 1811, against the bank. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Sergeant,) with his usual tact, had referred to a declaration by the old Congress that a bank was indispensably necessary to carry on the government. But if they had been led to believe so by the results of the revolution, why had they not expressed that opinion in the constitution? It had been twice proposed in the convention, and twice rejected. Mr. S. here quoted the Madison papers, to show the opinions of Mr. Madison and Mr. King.

He declined touching on the expediency of chartering the bank, but made some remarks on the project of establishing a fiscal bank in the district of Columbia, which he considered an insidious and dangerous mode of evading the constitutional difficulty. The power of Congress to legislate exclusively for this district was strictly a municipal power, and could not be extended into the states. And even this power must be exercised in conformity with the constitution. The bill allowed Congress to hold lands, tenements, and hereditaments, for which there was no power in the constitution.

If Congress could legislate for the states through this district in one case, it could in all cases. If it could act in relation to a bank, it could also in relation to slavery. It might not only set free all slaves in the district, but might declare that all fugitive slaves from the states should be free the moment their feet touched the soil. This was glorious doctrine for southern gentlemen to advocate! He did not charge the majority with any such design. But let the principle once be established, and put into the hands of fanaticism, and its onward career could never be resisted. He should resist it at the threshold; and placing himself on the ramparts of the constitution, he should cling to its pillars with a death grasp, and if they fell, was content to be crushed beneath their ruins.

August 3, 1841.

Mr. WASHINGTON, of North Carolina, addressed the committee, and after a modest exordium, in which he referred to the fact that he was probably the youngest member upon the floor, proceeded to notice some of the positions taken by his colleague (Mr. Saunders) the day previous, (of whom he spoke in very friendly and respectful terms) in relation to issues put forth before the people at the late election, and especially in their own state. He declined going into the expediency or constitutionality of the bank, being fully satisfied as to both. It was enough for him to know that a national bank had been recommend by Hamilton, approved by Washington, acted on by Jefferson in 1803 and 1805, sanctioned by Madison, and commended by Monroe, and that its constitutionality had been decided by the highest judicial tribunals. In 1791 and in 1816 it had been justified on grounds of necessity; and the same ground existed now. He referred to the financial derangements of the community, and to the numerous memorials in favor of a bank. He then referred to Mr. Saunders, who had denied that the bank had the sanction of public opinion, especially in North Carolina. Mr. W. had come to a directly opposite conclusion; and he proceeded to lay down the facts on which his conviction rested. When the bank was chartered in 1816, one of the Senators from North Carolina had voted for it and one against it. While in the house, nine representatives had supported and but three opposed it. One of the nine had been Mr. Yancey, once a distinguished leader of the party opposed to the bank; and a man who wielded a greater influence in that state than any man had ever done, except Nathaniel Macon.

Mr. W. then referred to resolutions in favor of the bank, which had passed the North Carolina Legislature in the lower branch without a division, and in the Senate (on a vote to lay on the table) by 48 to 4. Again in 1833, a State bank having been established, its charter permitted it expressly to deal in the stock of the Bank of the United States, taking it for granted that such a bank would be again established. The same feature occurred in another bank charter, granted in 1835, by a Legislature in which the democratic party had a large majority, and at the very time Gen. Jackson was carrying on his war with the bank.

Mr. W. denied that these evidences of public sentiment has since been reversed. And here he vindicated Mr. Badger from the imputation, cast on him by Mr. Saunders, on having represented Gen. Harrison as utterly opposed to a bank, by quoting more fully than Mr. S. had done the speech of Mr. Badger on that subject, in which he fully stated Gen. Harrison's views as to his willingness to charter a bank under certain given circumstances; while, on the other hand, if Mr. Van Buren was elected no national bank could be chartered without receiving his unqualified veto.

Mr. W. paid a handsome eulogium on his distinguished fellow citizen, and on his speech, of which 5,000 copies had been circulated, with profound effect on the public mind. He then referred to the gubernatorial election in North Carolina, in which Mr. Saunders had been a candidate, and in which, for the first time, both competitors had "taken the stump;" to their strenuous efforts; and to the final defeat of his colleague by 8,000 votes. He produced and read a letter of Mr. Morehead, (the successful candidate,) declaring that the issue made before the people was between a bank and the sub-treasury. So notorious was this, that the motto at the head of the leading Democratic paper was this—"The People against the Bank." A corresponding expression of public sentiment had also been made by the election of representatives in the state Legislature, which, while 104 Whigs had been chosen, only 66 Democrats has been returned. All these Whigs were bank men, and one of them was a Virginia abstractionist. [A laugh.] In regard to the Senators from North Carolina, they had been required, in a primary assembly of the People, by a vote of 103 to 4, to pledge themselves to vote in favor of a bank; otherwise they could not be chosen. As to the laying on the table of resolutions to instruct these Senators and to request the representatives to vote for a bank, it was a result merely of the pressure of public business and the protraction of debate toward the close of a session. The resolution would certainly have been carried by a large majority; but, to save other measures which must have been lost for want of time, it was patriotically dropped by its friends. And the following election showed how public feeling stood: instead of 8 Democrats and 5 Whigs in Congress, there were now 8 Whigs and 5 Democrats. The 8 Whigs represented a population of 435,000; the 5 Democrats a population of 219,000. After that, could any man say that public opinion in North Carolina was against the bank?

Mr. W. then went on to insist that the issue before the people had been pre eminently on the bank question. In support of which he stated a number of facts of a local nature.

He next noticed Mr. Saunders's objection to the bill, on account of its location in the District of Columbia. This he considered very extraordinary, especially in a strict constructionist and a state-rights man. It had never been denied that Congress might charter a bank in this District, of which it was the local legislature. The bill provided that no branch should be established within any state, without the consent of the state. This surely was in strict conformity with state-right doctrines. As to the objection that if Congress could operate in the states, through the District, by the establishment of a bank, it might act on the subject of slavery also, it was true that Congress might legislate for the district, but in so doing it could not interfere with vested rights.

Slavery was recognized by the constitution, and slaves as the property of the south could not be interfered with. And if Congress never should abolish slavery in the southern states still those states gave their consent, little harm could be done.

Mr. W. said he loved his state with as strong an affection as any man; yet he was opposed to lugging her political contests into every debate, in season and out of season. It would have no other effect than to inflame the public mind and weaken the bonds of our happy union. In a country so extensive, with so vast a diversity of climate, products, and local interests, it was not to be wondered at that there should occur some sectional difficulties; but these, instead of being aggravated, should be met and overcome. Shall New England, asked Mr. W., the nursery of patriotism, of piety, and of science, be sacrificed to the luxury of the West and of the south? No. Or shall the exuberant abundance of the patriotic south be sacrificed to the engrossing enterprise and blind fanaticism of the north and the east? Whenever that question shall be presented, all the northern hills will echo with a prompt and overwhelming negative. I have no fears of disunion; there is balm in Gilead for all our political evils; not in physical force—not in the strong arm of the law; but in the conservative influence of kind and mutual forbearance. This alone can soothe the violence of sectional animosities and jealousies. Let the bosom of every enlightened statesman swell with good will toward his brethren, and the demon of discord will quickly be dislodged from our happy country. Then every diversity in soil and climate, in interest and pursuits, will but add one more cord to the glorious bond which holds and secures our national union. Then shall that union stand like a rock, and, while the waves of faction and of selfish emulation may dash themselves to pieces at its foot, its summit shall be crowned with a beacon-light cheering the nations of the earth in their struggles for freedom.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE LAND QUESTION.

The great object of that political revolution, by which the reins of power have been lately transferred into fresh hands, was to restore to Congress the Legislative power, effectively wrested from it by the arbitrary exercise of the Executive Veto, and by other practices, on the part of the Executive, not legitimate, but, on the contrary, utterly repugnant to the constitutions.

More reprehensible than any other abuse of power, by those entrusted with it, during late years, was that contempt of Congress, and of the will of the People therein represented, evinced by the President, in refusing, on two occasions, to return to Congress, either with or without his approbation, bills sent to him towards the close of the session, thus setting the constitution at defiance, and substituting for its plainest injunctions his own absolute will.

One of these instances, of successful encroachment by the Executive upon the Legislative authority, was the suppression of the bill to repeal the Executive edict known by the name of the Specie Circular; by which act of tyranny the Government and the country were plunged into the whirlpool of embarrassment, in which they have been struggling for the last four years, landing or stranding at last upon the notable scheme of the sub-Treasury. This last experiment, consummated four months before the election, and ostentatiously and presumptuously announced as the commencement of a new order of things—such as the wisdom of the fathers of the constitution never dreamt of—came just in time to add a new and powerful inducement to the existing motives for the condemnation which the People pronounced against the late Administration by their votes. Upon the sub-Treasury, the sentence which has been passed by one branch of Congress, in pursuance of the verdict of the People, will undoubtedly be confirmed by the other branch, with the approbation of the President, before the close of the session.

The other case, in which the Legislative authority was trampled upon by the Executive, was that of the bill for the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands among the several States; which, had the President *graciously permitted* the forms of the constitution to be observed, would have become a law in 1833; would have prevented the accumulation of public money which rendered necessary the distribution of the Treasury surplus in 1836; would have left no pretext for the Executive edict called the Treasury Circular; and would, of course, have saved the country from the dire disasters and the deep distress which that measure entailed upon it.

If there was any one measure, which, more than any other, was expected to be carried out by Congress, in the event of the success of the Whigs and Conservatives in the late contest, it was the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the several States of which they are the common property. This is one of the great measures, with a view to which we contended for ascendancy in the Government. Its adoption is not less necessary to vindicate the sincerity of the Whig professions than the true principles of the Government. It is not only an essential but a fundamental measure. It is indispensably necessary to give stability and firmness to the whole structure of policy, the establishment of which is, we trust, to make this Congress illustrious in history. More than all this, it is devolved upon Congress as a solemn duty, now that it has regained its just authority in the Government, to pass the Land Bill, to repair the breach of faith which was perpetrated, as we shall hereafter show, by the high-handed outrage of the suppression of that measure in March, 1833.

By pressing this measure upon the attention of Congress, with great earnestness and power of argument, in his message at the opening of the session, the President has discharged his duty to the People. Conformably to his recommendation, the bill for carrying it into effect has passed one House of Congress, and its fate is now in the hands of the Senate.

It is not, of course, with the vain expectation of influencing any vote in the Senate on this question that we now advert to it. But, as we believe that some votes against the bill in the House of Representatives were given under erroneous impressions, which may have reached the minds also of some portion of our readers, we desire to place before them the considerations which will at least serve to sustain the votes which were given in its favor, and might possibly, if urged in season and duly weighed, have not been without effect upon some votes which were given against it.

One of the chief arguments against the bill has been *proved*, since the debate upon it in the House, to be entitled to no weight whatever, being founded in gross error, or, rather, in preposterous absurdity. We refer to the objection to it on the ground of the proceeds of the sales of the lands not having yet repaid to the Treasury the money expended in the acquisition, care, and management of them. So far from this being true, as attempted to be shown by a simulated account current got up for the purpose, the truth is that the expenses incurred by the Government on account of the Public Lands have not only been repaid by the proceeds of the sales, but *have been repaid three-fold*. Had this fact been as well ascertained before the question upon the passage of the bill in the House as it is now, it would, we believe, have added to the majority by which that bill passed.

The most influential argument against the bill, however—the argument most relied upon, and indeed the most plausible—is that which is founded upon the state of the revenue, and the consequent imputed interference of this appropriation of the proceeds of the land sales with the tariff compromise act of 1833. Plausible as it is, this objection to the Distribution bill is, when we come to examine it, entitled to little more weight than the preceding one.

In the first place, a wrong has been done to the states, to the amount of all the revenue drawn from the Public Lands for the use of the General Government since the extinguishment of the Public Debt. By tacit consent of the states, after the adoption of the present Constitution, the proceeds of those lands were constituted a fund for the payment of that debt. But neither by the terms of the acts of cession, nor by those of the Constitution of the United States, is it contemplated that the lands shall constitute a source of revenue for the support of Government. They were to constitute, on the contrary, according to the act of cession (of Virginia, for example) "a *common fund* for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become or shall become members of" the Confederation or federal alliance of the said states, according *to their usual respective* proportions in *the general charge and expenditure*, and shall be faithfully and *bona fide* disposed of for that purpose, and for no *other use or purpose whatsoever*." Nothing can be clearer, when the date of this cession, [1784] and the circumstances of the case are considered, than that, from the establishment of the present Constitution, when separate contributions to the General Government ceased, the avails of these lands became due to the states severally; and that if they were allowed, in a liberal spirit, to be pledged for the payment of the debt of the Revolution, the right of severalty was not thereby annihilated, but only suspended until that debt should be paid off. This view of the subject is confirmed by the silence of the Constitution concerning these lands when enumerating the sources whence Congress shall have power to derive revenue. It is by the law of might, therefore, and not of right,* that the proceeds of these lands have been hitherto (since the extinguishment of the debt) appropriated to the uses of the General Government. To redress the wrong, so far as is in the power of Congress, by giving the proceeds of this property to its rightful owners, is an act of justice which ought not to be for a moment delayed, now that Congress has recovered its constitutional authority over the subject. The argument against paying this just debt, that the debtor wants the money for other purposes, can hardly be considered a sufficient bar to the claim.

With regard to the Compromise Act, the passage of the Land Bill, so far from violating either the letter or the spirit of that act, is *necessary to carry the original intent and purpose of that act into effect*.

The Land Bill, which President Jackson contumeliously refused to return to Congress after determining not to sign it, was sent to the President for his approval on the second day of March, 1833. On the same day, and at the same time, was presented to him the bill which became a law, and is familiarly spoken of as the Compromise Act. The two bills passed together; were the fruit of the same compromise;* and, though embodied separately, were etc one in purpose. The Siamese twins are not more closely united in the flesh than these bills were in the spirit. The separation of them could have been effected by no ordinary effort. It required the "iron nerve" and fearful power of Gen. Jackson to tear them asunder, to bid the one live, and plant his colossal foot upon the other. His mere *Veto* in that case would have been powerless: the Senate and the House of Representatives stood ready to *Veto the Veto*. More than two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, it had been ascertained, would have voted for the bill, and it would have become a law, had the President obeyed the Constitution by returning it to the House in which it originated. Until towards the break of day (on Sunday the 3d of March) did they wake and watch for the return of that bill. They might have waited till the break of the day of judgment. Gen. Jackson had left the Capitol and retired to his slumbers before the Members could *believe* that he meant thus to flout the Legislative authority.

Upon this statement of the case, we cannot doubt that it is the solemn and sacred duty of every friend to the Compromise Act, and of every foe to tyranny in any shape, to give the force of law to that provision for the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands, which *would have been law eight years ago*, (and would have prevented all the disaster and derangement which have within that time overtaken every interest of the country,) had not Congress been placed under restraint by the President, as effectively as if he had literally tied the hands and gagged the mouths of the Members. Let the friends of the Compromise take heed to this, and stand by its principle in this hour of need, with all the fidelity with which they would stand by the Constitution itself.

We now desire to ask the attention of our readers to the consequences of permitting the present opportunity of settling the Land Question to pass unimproved. No one can have shut his eyes or his ears to the frequent intimations which have been thrown out in the Halls of Congress, and which have even assumed the form of regular propositions for the reduction of the price of the Public Lands, and for donations to the states within which they lie, of what is called "the refuse" land—that is, of such as is not entered at certain nominal prices at the Land Office—all propositions of which character are but so many schemes for alienating the Public Domain, and wresting from seventeen states of the union their equal right of property therein, for the purpose of bestowing it upon the nine states which have been admitted into the union from the territory within which the lands lie. These temptations, held out to the cupidity of the new states, have been hitherto resisted by their patriotism and their integrity. The bill which has passed the House of Representatives, whilst it confers upon the new states great advantages, including the permanent pre-emption principle, (the most favorable possible to the speedy settlement of the vacant lands within their limits,) recognises the unquestionable right of the other states to their share in this great domain. The occasion is most favorable for consummating the measure embraced in that bill. The consequences in prospect, should this occasion be permitted to go by, are such as cannot be contemplated without apprehension and alarm. Already we have seen the majority in one House in favor of the measure of distribution dwindling down from more than two-thirds to a lean majority of the whole number of members. Who can say that there will be at the next or succeeding session a majority at all in favor of it? Who will venture to predict what will be the effect, under the new apportionment, of the influx of members into the next Congress upon this question? Is any one sanguine enough to believe, if this measure be deferred, upon any plea or argument concerning the compromise act, the state of the revenue, or what not, to the next Congress, that an occasion will offer more favorable to its success than the present? If there be such a man, upon whose vote this bill depends, we envy him his high opinion of human nature, his confidence in the sway of abstract right, his trust in destiny! For ourselves, we have already lived long enough to see the right of the United States to dispose of the Public Lands lying in any state openly questioned, in the teeth of the provision of the Constitution which gives to Congress the power "to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States." We have seen the Governor of a new state, in a message to the Legislature of his state, (in December, 1838,) elaborately argue that "the United States have *neither the right of soil nor of jurisdiction to the lands in question* [the public domain within any state] nor to any part of them, but that *they all belong to the state*." We have seen the same Governor, in the same message, boastingly predicting "that twenty-two years, probably *not more than twelve*. [Mark time!] or even less, if the Western country continue to populate as it has done, will not have elapsed before it [the above doctrine] becomes the common sentiment of *a majority of the nation!*" We have seen this doctrine and this prediction copied with more than approbation—with exultation and delight—into the journals of the party lately in the ascendant in the General Government, accompanied by the following significant menace in an editorial notice of it:

"However variant opinions may now be in relation to the positions assumed by Gov. Edwards, the period is perhaps rapidly approaching when they will neither be considered unreasonable nor untenable." * * "This NEW ORDER OF THINGS may be accelerated by a liberal and wise course of legislation, or retarded by an avaricious and selfish policy on the part of the Eastern, Northern, and Southern States: but no system that can be devised, however griping and parsimonious, can prevent the West from OBTAINING THE SCEPTRE—the power to redress her grievances. HER DAY TO RULE MUST AND WILL COME; and common sense tells us that the power the people of the great valley of the Mississippi are destined to wield, will inevitably be used under vivid recollections of the past."

Louisville Public Advertiser.

So long as the Whigs retain their ascendancy in the councils of the country, we know that there is no danger of any such heresy as to the above infecting the Councils of the Nation. We know that the doctrine of the Whig party is, the right of the Union to the Public Lands is incontestable; that it was "stamped upon the face of the new states at the very giant of their parturition," and ought not to be considered debatable. But what security have we for the permanent ascendancy of the Whigs in the Nation and in the Public Councils? Every thing human, like every thing else in Nature, is subject to change. Beneath the influence of time and the elements, the most stately edifice crumbles into dust. The loftiest oak of the forest, when the tempest rises in its fury, is compelled to bow his stately head, and in spite of his "hundred arms so strong," to yield his leafy honors to the plain. Are we not subject also to moral tempests, as well as atmospherical? Have we not in our day experienced them? Have we not seen our highest hopes blasted by them? Ought any great and good and valuable measure, that is now within our power, to be subjected to the hazard of a recurrence of such political revolutions as we have ourselves heretofore witnessed? Is it wise, is it *politic*, is it safe, to put off to a future day a measure of such vast importance, and fraught with so much promise as that whose adoption we are urging, when we can *now* accomplish it?

Let our readers answer the question.

THE REVENUE BILL.

A correspondent of the Richmond Whig, writing in regard to the Revenue bill which recently passed the House of Representatives, says:

"There is one feature in which the bill was particularly objectionable to most of the Whigs, viz: the tax on tea and coffee. The Whig members held a caucus on this subject, at which a large majority determined that tea and coffee should be exempt from taxation. Accordingly when the bill was under consideration in the committee of the whole, Mr. Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, a prominent Whig member, moved to amend the bill by adding tea and coffee to the list of free articles. Before the question could be taken on this proposition, Mr. Clifford, of Maine, a leading Loco Foco and a ready parliamentary tactician, (having been speaker of one branch of the Legislature of Maine) immediately moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Lawrence by adding to tea and coffee, "sugar, molasses and salt." The whole Loco Foco party then united with Mr. C. in voting for the amendment to the amendment, and in conjunction with such of the ultra anti tariff Whigs as wished tea and coffee to be taxed, carried the amendment. The Whigs were thus placed in a very awkward predicament, from which they, in vain, endeavored to extricate themselves. Winthrop, of Boston, called for a division of the question on the amendment as amended, so as to present the question separately, but the chair very promptly decided that the vote of the committee having joined them together, the chair could not put them asunder. The Whig party were thus compelled either to vote for the entire proposition or to vote the whole down. Under these circumstances they could not hesitate to reject it entirely. And thus it comes to pass that by a dexterous manœuvre of the Locos, tea and coffee are to be taxed! And yet with these facts staring them in the face, I should not be surprised if the Locos had the hardihood to attempt to raise an outcry against the Whigs for taxing articles which entered into the consumption of the poor! I hope you will keep these facts prominently before the public, and let the people see the measures which are to be resorted to, to make political capital."

Great Battle in the Indian Country.—In the last St. Louis Argus, we find an account of a great battle which was recently fought in the Indian country, between the U. S. troops and a large body of refugee negroes and Indians. The Argus says:

Large numbers of Indians, negroes and mongrels, from Florida, have been placed upon the borders of Arkansas and Missouri. By a gentleman direct from Fort Leavenworth, we learn that some 600 negroes from Florida, and runaways from the Choctaws and Cherokees and from the whites, united with a few Indians, and perhaps a few white men, have been gradually associated in the fastnesses west of Arkansas. Not long since they marched high up Red river, and camped for the purpose of hunting buffalo. They built a very tolerable Fort with logs; surrounded with a ditch, to protect themselves against all dangers. They caught but few buffalo, and therefore, to supply their wants, invaded the possessions of the Choctaws and carried off cattle, poultry, grain, &c. The Choctaws followed them, but finding their numbers and fortifications an overmatch, they retired and sent to Fort Gibson for the United States Dragoons.—Capt. Moore, of company D, was sent to capture them with three companies of Dragoons, but after arriving upon the Red river, he found their entrenchments too strong and their number too great to venture an attack. He accordingly sent to Fort Towson, and was re enforced with a fine company of infantry and a couple of pieces of cannon.

The cannon were shortly brought to bear upon the works, and soon made the splinters fly and the logs move *so queerly*, that the refugees, at a signal, rushed outside of their fortification and began to form upon the Prairie in front of their works. Ere they fully succeeded in doing so, Capt. Moore and his gallant Dragoons charged upon them at full gallop. The carnage that ensued is represented as terrific—the dragoons routed them in all directions, and, after putting large numbers to the sword, succeeded in capturing *the whole body*. The conduct of the dragoons is represented as worthy of all commendation as regards both skill and bravery. The bravery and numbers of the refugees availed absolutely nothing against the irresistible charge of the mounted dragoons.

This decisive blow will give security to that exposed portion of our frontier, and convince the refugee negroes and Indians, that our dragoons may not be trifled with. The loss of the dragoons was unknown to our informant; he said an express brought the news to the Fort.

Interesting to Israelites.—At the request of a large body of Israelites we give place to the following translation of the Firman granted by His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan Abd-ul-Medjid, to the Israelites in his Empire, at the request of Sir Moses Montefiore, F. R. S., and delivered to him at Constantinople, by His Excellency, Redschid Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Ottoman Porte, 11th Chesvan, 5601—12th Ramazan, 1256—corresponding to November 6, 1840:—

A Firman addressed to the Chief Judge at Constantinople, at the Head of which His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, has written with his own hand the following words:—"Let that be executed which is prescribed in this Firman."

"An ancient prejudice prevailed against the Jews. The ignorant believed that the Jews were accustomed to sacrifice a human being, to make use of his blood at their feast of the Passover.

"In consequence of this opinion, the Jews of Damascus and Rhodes, (who are the subjects of our empire,) have been persecuted by other nations. The calumnies which have been uttered against the Jews, and the vexations to which they have been subjected, have at last reached our Imperial throne.

"But a short time has elapsed since some Jews, dwelling in the Isle of Rhodes, have been brought thence to Constantinople, where they have been tried and judged according to the new regulations, and their innocence of the accusations made against them fully proved. That, therefore, which justice and equity required has been done in their behalf.

"Besides which, the religious books of the Hebrews have been examined by learned men, well versed in their theological literature, the result of which examination is, that it is found that the Jews are strongly prohibited not only from using human blood, but even that of animals. It therefore follows that the charges made against them and their religion are nothing but pure calumnies.

"For this reason, and for the love we bear to our subjects, we cannot permit the Jewish nation (whose innocence of the crime alledged against them is evident,) to be vexed and tormented upon accusations which have not the least foundation in truth, but that, in conformity to the Hatti Scherif which had been proclaimed at Gulhane, the Jewish nation shall possess the same advantages and enjoy the same privileges as are granted to the numerous other nations who submit to our authority.

"The Jewish nation shall be protected and defended.

"To accomplish this object, we have given the most positive orders that the Jewish nation dwelling in all parts of our empire, shall be perfectly protected as well as all other subjects of the Sublime Porte, and that no person shall molest them in any manner whatever, (except for a just cause,) neither in the free exercise of their religion, nor in that which concerns their safety and tranquility. In consequence, the present Firman, which is ornamented at the head with our "Hoomaioon" (sign manual,) and emanates from our Imperial Chancellerie, has been delivered to the Israelitish nation.

"Thus you, the above mentioned judge, when you know the contents of this Firman, will endeavor to act with great care in the manner therein prescribed. And in order that nothing may be done in opposition to this Firman at any time hereafter, you will register it in the archives of the tribunal; you will afterwards deliver it to the Israelitish nation; and you will take great care to execute our orders and this our sovereign will.

"Given at Constantinople, the 12th Ramazan, 1256, (6th of November, 1840)."

Every man has just as much vanity as he wants understanding.

From the Pekuyo (N. Y.) Courier.

White men Kidnapped by Negroes.—On Tuesday morning of the present week our town was thrown into considerable excitement by the arrest of three white men, (supposed to be disciples of the Mormon Prophet, Jo. Smith,) who were caught in the act of decoying from their rightful owners several slaves of the neighborhood. The facts of the case, as near as we can gather them, are about as follows: On Monday evening last, one of these disciples came to the field where a negro man in the employ of Mr Wm. Brown was at work, and offered to assist him and as many as he could get to join him in escaping from the service of their masters into Illinois, and would send them on to Canada. The boy, who is a trusty, faithful servant, and not slow in fact, agreed to meet the Abolitionist at a certain point near the Mississippi River, at 10 o'clock that night, and to bring as many of his fellow slaves with him as he could get. The Abolitionist then returned to his comrades to prepare to meet the slaves; and the negro immediately went to Mr. Brown (his master,) and informed him of the *plot*, and offered to assist him in taking the villains—he accordingly got four other negroes, and at the appointed time repaired to the place of meeting. Mr. B. in the mean time collected several of his neighbors, and secreted themselves on the road between the place of rendezvous and the Mississippi river.

The slaves were met at the spot appointed, by the Abolitionist and one of his comrades, and a third one of the gang, they said, was at the river in a skiff waiting to convey them across—after many congratulations and very brotherly shaking of hands, they set off *arm in arm* to the river, to join the man in the skiff—relating to the slave the great success they had had heretofore in sending off their colored fellow men to Canada, where they were now enjoying their freedom, &c. &c. &c. As they approached to where Mr. Brown and his company lay, Mr. B. rose up and demanded a halt, and the same moment, the negroes clinched fast hold of their white brothers, and observed that they were prisoners and resistance was needless. The slaves knowing of the men in the skiff, the next move was to secure him; which was accomplished thus: Mr. B. and one of the slaves repaired to the bank of the river, and gave the signal to the boatman, who rowed up immediately within a few rods of the shore and inquired for his comrades—the slave told him they were coming on with his wife and children, and that he must come ashore and let him get in the skiff; this he refused to do until his comrades came up. Mr. B. finding that the negro could not prevail upon him to come ashore, then came up and levelled his rifle at him, threatening to shoot him if he longer refused. In an instant he was on shore and safe in the clutches of the negro. The three were then taken to the house of Mr. B. and guarded till Tuesday morning, when they were brought to this place and examined before Justices Tuttle and Wilson, and held to bail in the sum of $2000 each. Failing to give the bail, they were all three committed to jail.

Who wants a cheap Home.—The Southern Shield states that the Legislature of Arkansas have passed a law offering great inducements to those disposed to emigrate. "It is well known," says the Shield, "that a large district of country, embracing some of the best bodies of land in the State, was many years since set apart for Military Bounty lands. The owners, in most cases, dead, or scattered throughout the distant states. The land has been neglected, and either sold or struck off to the State for the non-payment of taxes; and at this time the State holds some of the best land in the counties of Phillips, Monroe, St. Francis, Poinsett, Green, Jackson, Independence, Arkansas, Pulaski, White, Conway, Izard and Lawrence; which, by the law referred to, is offered as donations to *actual settlers, free* of all charge. Each settler can, by going to the Auditor's office, select a tract of land, no more than one quarter section, and by a settlement thereon secure himself a home."

Intrepidity.—During a fire which entirely destroyed a boarding school for young ladies at Montpelier, on the night of the 14th ult., Mdlle. de Roquefeuille, one of the teachers, not more than 22 years of age, displayed the following instance of intrepid humanity:

Soon after the first alarm, she with great presence of mind, made her escape with two of the younger children in her arms. Her next care was to muster all the pupils and call over the names to ascertain that none were left behind. All answered but one, a little girl seven years old. Convinced that she was still in the burning building, Mdlle. de Roquefeuille resolved to save her or perish. Obtaining a flambeau, she entered the house and reached an outer dormitory; here the smoke was so dense that her light was extinguished by it. Nevertheless, and although the floor had been caught by the flames, she made her way to an inner room, where she found the object of her anxiety still fast asleep and unharmed. Catching up the child, she happily made her way back into the open air unscorched, fully rewarded in her own heart, therefore happy, although she had lost in the fire every particle of property she possessed. *French paper.*

Awful Warning.—A man who owed the editor of the Macon Messenger two dollars, and told him he had no money, lost his pocket book the same day containing about $1,000.

Fifty or one hundred thousand dollars were to be distributed to a State from the land fund, and twice or thrice that amount to be taken from that same State in taxes upon salt, iron, blankets, flannels, cotton and woollens, and all the comforts and necessaries of life. Two millions were to be distributed from the land fund, and three millions, by the admission of the high tariff party, to be retained in its place in duties upon imports," &c.

Again: "The Truth peeps out, that this distribution is a bribe to the new States to induce them to take the bill—a bribe with their own money to induce them to submit to the pillage and devastation of the high tariff States!"

* The Land Distribution was in fact regarded, in the debate upon it, as being connected with the Compromise bill, and as being really part and parcel of the Compromise. Thus Mr. Benton, opposing the bill said he "objected to the distribution as a fallacy, an illusion, and a deception. It was to divide out certain parcels of money with one hand, and to gather back still larger parcels with the other

HILLSBOROUGH.
Thursday, August 19.

THE FAIR.

☞ THE Ladies of the Female Benevolent Society attached to the Presbyterian Church in this place, intend holding a Fair at the Masonic Hall on FRIDAY of AUGUST COURT, (the 27th.) The proceeds are to be applied to the improvement of the interior of the Church, and to making more comfortable seats. If so good an object as this will not inddce a liberal patronage, we are sure that nothing we can say would have any effect.

Sale of Negroes.

I WILL sell for Cash, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on Monday the 23d of August, (instant,) TWENTY LIKELY NEGROES, by virtue of sundry executions.

J. C. TURRENTINE, *Sh'ff.*

August 18. 86 –

If any of our subscribers who are in arrears have any particular antipathy to a dun, they can avoid the difficulty by remitting to us the amount due. We shall very much dislike being driven to the necessity of employing an agent to make collections, but we must have money. Next week will be court week, and we hope our friends will avail themselves of the opportunity, either by calling upon us, or by remitting by some of their neighbors. Those at greater distances can remit through the post-office, Postmasters being authorized by law to enclose money in such cases free of postage. It should be remembered that the press cannot be kept moving without money, any better than the wheels of government.

THE BANK BILL.

Information was yesterday received at this place, in the shape of an endorsement upon the way bill, that the President had returned to the Senate the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States, with certain objections. It is said that the Whigs are willing to make the alterations necessary to obviate these objections, and that therefore there is now no longer any doubt that a Bank will be established. We shall probably receive farther accounts by the mail today, but too late for this week's paper.

According to our promise last week, we insert to-day the speeches of Messrs. Saunders and Washington of this state on the Bank bill, as summarily reported in the National Intelligencer. We think that Judge Saunders is mistaken, if he supposes that public opinion in North Carolina is not decidedly in favor of a National Bank. As far as our acquaintance extends, we know no Whig who is opposed to a Bank, while we know many of the opposite party who acknowledge the necessity of such an institution. From this we are led to suppose that, if the question was directly put, some two-thirds of the people of the state would be found in favor of a Bank—a majority greater, certainly, than was obtained by the Whigs in either of the elections last fall. But Mr. Washington has replied so satisfactorily to the Judge on this point, that we deem it unnecessay to say more than to endorse his views.

Mr. Washington is a new member of the House, and in this his maiden speech, it is said, has won golden opinions from those who heard him.

Since the summary of these speeches was in type, we have received from Judge Saunders a more perfect copy of his speech, in pamphlet form. We regret that it was not received in time to occupy the place of that which we have given.

Mississippi Loan.—A correspondence has been published, between Messrs. Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, and Gov. M'Nutt of Mississippi, in which the Governor endeavors to justify the violation of the faith of the state by allegations of collusion and fraud on the part of its agents. The debt amounts to five millions of dollars. The Legislature of the state at its last session passed a law to provide for the payment of the interest, but the law was nullified by the veto of the Governor, and he now declares that the state will never pay either the principal or interest.

A disposition to violate the faith of a state has been openly avowed by many of the Loco Foco politicians in all parts of the union, and by some of the Loco foco presses; but whether the people even of Mississippi will submit to be thus dishonored, remains yet to be seen.

A PAINFUL POSITION.—A few days ago, when the Bank bill was under consideration in the House of Representatives, Mr. Payne, of Alabama, made a furious rodomontade against the Bank, talked of the assumption of state debts, of a tax of forty-one millions of dollars a year upon the people, of the resistance of the South, of a dissolution of the Union, and of the hundred and one horrible consequences which were to follow in the train—all of which direful evils could only be prevented by the interposition of some political Leonidas, a Miltiades battling on the plains of Marathon, or a John Tyler posted on the battlements of the constitution!

But, alas! the effect of all this torrent of eloquence, this overflow of patriotic fervor, was suddenly dissipated by a simple and modest query put by Mr. Morgan of New York. The gentleman was asked if he had not, when a member of the Legislature of Alabama, voted to instruct the senators from that state and to request her representatives to vote for a National Bank with a capital of ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS?

Mr. Payne made no reply: and the tragedy being thus converted into a farce, it passed off, as things so perfectly ludicrous usually do, in a hearty laugh.

We learn that General Wool has been nominated by the President to be Brigadier General in the United States Army, in place of General Scott, promoted.

SUPREME COURT.

Decisions have been made by this Tribunal in the following Cases, since our last notice:

RUFFIN, C. J., in Watson *v.* Cox, in Equity, from Cumberland; reversing the decree, overruling the demurrer and remanding the cause.

Also, in Jones *v.* Jones, in Equity, from Johnston; report confirmed and decree accordingly.

Also, in Davidson *v.* Woodruff, in Equity, from Mecklenburg; dismissing the bill.

DANIEL, J., in Davis *v.* McNeill, in Equity, from Cumberland; dismissing the bill.

Also, in Harkey *v.* Harkey, in Equity, from Cabarrus; dismissing the bill.

Also, in Clark *v* Hellen, from Craven; affirming the judgment below.

GASTON, J., in Harrison *v.* Howard, in Equity, from Surry; dismissing the bill.

Also, in Webb *v.* Griffin, in Equity, from Rowan; dismissing the bill.

Also, in Coob *v.* Fogalmon, from Guilford; judgment reversed and new trial awarded. *Raleigh Register.*

Republican Office, }
Savannah, August 7, 8841. }

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

Co-a coo-chee's whole Band in.—Close of the Florida War.

By the U. S. steamer Gen. Taylor, Captain Peck, arrived here yesterday, we have the gratifying intelligence from Florida, that the war for the ninety-ninth time, may now be considered as at an end. Wild Cat's whole band, men, women, children and negroes, 160 in all, have come in at Tampa, and 40 more Indians of another band were on their way, and were expected at Tampa in two days. A gentleman who came on in the Gen. Taylor, says that he does not think another rifle will be fired by the enemy.

When Co a-coo chee's family came in, Colonel Worth told him that he might go on shore from the schooner where he is confined and see them. He refused to go, saying, that though he was anxious to see his family, he would not permit them to see him in irons. The Colonel finally consented to let him go on shore without his shackles, and after a warm greeting with his family, he dined with the Colonel, and then returned on board the schooner. As soon as his irons were replaced, he told Col. Worth that he had but one request more to make, and that was, *to allow him and his people to go west as soon as possible!*

The large scout consisting of six companies, started for the Everglades on the 30th ult. Much is hoped from this expedition.

Major Childs, who was to have had charge of the expedition, has been left behind, sick.

Exploring Expedition.—The latest accounts inform us that the Exploring Expedition was sojourning in the neighborhood of the Sandwich Islands, and preparing for a cruise to Columbia river and the northwest coast. It is expected that from thence they will proceed towards the South Pole, and return home by the way of the Cape of Good Hope.

Sickness in Tallahasse.—The Florida Sentinel of the 23d ult. says that during the three preceding months, from 8 to 10 per cent. of the population of Tallahassee have died. The sickness is now abating.

Spotted Fever.—This dreadful disease has made its appearance in Trumbull county, Ohio. Fifteen or twenty cases have occurred, all of which have proved fatal.

New Orleans was still in the enjoyment of good health at the last dates.

Twenty-seventh Congress.

EXTRA SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, August 7.

Some time was spent in the discussion of a point of order.

After which the navy pension bill was taken up, read a third time, and passed.

Monday, August 9

The resolution submitted by Mr. Clay of Ala. relating to the appointment of clerks in the land office, was taken up, and a debate was elicited which continued considerably beyond the morning hour. The subject was then laid on the table.

The Senate then proceeded to the orders of the day, and took up the bill to appropriate for a limited period the proceeds of the public lands. Several amendments made in the committee were adopted. Other amendments were proposed, which elicited much debate; and after a session of near seven hours, the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, August 10

On motion of Mr. Smith of Indiana, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the bill to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights.

Mr. Clay of Alabama, offered amendments, all of which, after debate, were negatived.

Wednesday, August 11.

The bill repealing the Sub-Treasury, with the amendments from the House, was reported from the committee on finance, and discussed at some length. An effort was made by Mr. Calhoun to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Saturday next, but the proposition was negatived by a vote of 28 to 21. The question was then taken separately on the amendments. The first was concurred in by a vote of 25 to 23, and the second by a vote of 26 to 23.

The Land Bill was then taken up, and considered in committee of the whole; after which, the Senate spent some time in executive session.

Thursday, August 12.

The land bill was taken up, the question pending being the amendment offered by Mr. Linn to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands to the public defence.

Mr. Linn continued his remarks of yesterday in defence of his amendment. He was followed by Mr. Benton and Mr. Wright on the same side; and by Mr. Tallmadge in reply.

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected—yeas 18, nays 28.

Mr. Sturgeon moved to strike out the ten per cent. to the new states; but the amendment was negatived after debate—yeas 11, nays 35. Another amendment offered by Mr. Sturgeon was also lost, without a division.

Mr. Archer moved to amend the bill by striking from the 8th section that clause which renders the disposition of the funds obligatory for roads, bridges, canals, &c., which, when made, were to be made free for the use of the United States in transporting the mail, munitions of war, &c.

This proposition led to a long debate, in which Messrs. White, Smith of Ia. Clay, Huntington, Benton, and Sevier participated.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, the Senate adjourned.

Friday, August 13.

The Land bill was again taken up; Mr. Archer's amendment pending. Mr. Clay of Alabama, opposed the amendment; when the question was taken, and decided in the negative.

Mr. McRoberts then moved to amend the bill by inserting a provision granting to the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, a quantity of land which, together with that already received, exclusive of the 16th sections for school purposes, should be equal to that granted to Ohio.

The amendment was advocated by Mr. McRoberts, Mr. Clay of Alabama, and Mr. Calhoun; and opposed by Mr. Smith of Indiana.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Calhoun said: If it were presented as an alternative, to give the lands to the new states or distribute the proceeds among the states, he would yield up every acre to the new states, and think he did right. Better, infinitely better, to leave them to the new states, than use them for the purposes of corruption. He regarded the bill as such a violation of the compact, that, if he were a citizen of the new states, he would not suffer a single acre to be sold. It was only by such language (alluding to some remarks of Mr. McRoberts) that the Government could be arrested in its disposition to plunder. Looking to the bill in all its aspects, it was of all others the most abhorrent to his feelings.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Young, Clay of Ala., Walker, Smith of Ind., and others, when a modification of the amendment was suggested by Mr. Benton, to the effect that "the same grant be made to each of such states as may hereafter become members of the Federal Union;" which was adopted.

Messrs. Benton, Porter, and Woodbridge severally addressed the Senate at some length, when the question was taken on the amendment of Mr. McRoberts, as modified, and decided in the negative—yeas 19, nays 25.

Amendments were offered by Mr. Walker, and by Mr. Clay of Alabama, but they were both rejected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, August 7.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, and, on motion of Mr. Barnard, took up the bill from the Senate to provide for a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. The bill was read through and then laid aside, and the committee rose.

Mr. Sergeant moved that the committee of the whole on the state of the union be discharged from the consideration of the Senate bill No. 1, being a bill in relation to the repeal of the sub-treasury, in order to its being taken up in the House. This motion, after some confusion, and under the operation of the previous question, was decided in the affirmative, and the bill was taken up for consideration in the House.

Mr. Pearce of Md. having obtained the floor, went into a speech in detail, in reply to that made by his colleague (Mr. Mason,) which he quoted as he proceeded. The body of the speech was of a local character, referring to the history of the late presidential canvass in Maryland.

Mr. J. T. Mason replied with some warmth, re-affirming and defending the positions he had taken in his previous speech.

Mr. Gordon of New York, and Mr. Shields, addressed the house, each during his hour, in opposition to the bill.

Monday, August 9.

The states being called in order, various resolutions were submitted. The committees were then called in their order for reports.

The bill for the repeal of the sub-Treasury law was then again taken up.

Mr. Pickens, Mr. Steenrod and Mr. Hastings spoke in opposition to the bill; and Mr. Hunt and Mr. Meriwether in favor of it.

Mr. Meriwether expressed his utter inability to discover how the friends of the sub-Treasury came to the conclusion that it was a measure separating the bank from the state. For his part, he regarded it in a light directly the reverse; and quoted from the report of Mr. Secretary Woodbury, made at the last session of Congress, to show that there was scarcely a bank in the country with which the government was not now closely and intimately connected. And he went on to contend, that the sub-Treasury rendered it almost impossible for the Government to shake off these mushroom institutions, which had sprung into existence ever since the war had been commenced upon the currency. He next entered into some statements to show the great expense incurred under this system in the collection and disbursement of the revenue. He condemned the sub-Treasury as not answering the ends and purposes which its advocates had claimed for it, when it became the law of the land; and he pronounced it as a humbug of the veriest kind, which had been forced upon the country by palming upon this House a representation from a whole State that had not been elected by the People.

Mr. Giddings said that during the last eight months which this House had been engaged in legislation, more than two of those months had been spent in discussing this question of the sub-Treasury and its antagonist measure. In that time, something more than a hundred and two speches, he believed, had been made and published, and by hundreds of thousands sent forth to the People. He believed he would now better subserve the interests of those who sent him here by endeavoring to bring the debate to a close than by making a speech. He therefore called for the previous question.

A call of the House was then made, and persisted in until 206 members appeared to be present. And the motion for the previous question being seconded, the main question was ordered to be taken. The amendment of the select committee was agreed to, and the bill ordered to a third reading, and the bill was passed—yeas 134, nays 87.

Tuesday, August 10.

On motion of Mr. Barnard, the house resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, and took up the bill from the Senate to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Mr. Barnard (chairman of the committee on the judiciary) opened the debate in a speech in which he gave a concise sketch of the history of the present bill. He explained its provisions and commented on the nature of the obstacles hitherto presented to its passage, and concluded with an impressive description of the embarrassment and distress prevailing throughout the country amongst that unfortunate class whom this bill could alone relieve.

Mr. Nisbet, Mr. Roosevelt, and Mr Mason of Ohio, addressed the house in favor of the bill, and Mr. Gordon of N. Y. and Mr. Ferris in opposition to it.

Wednesday, August 11.

The Bankrupt bill was again taken up in committee of the whole, the question being the motion of Mr. Gordon of New York, to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

The debate was continued by Mr. Fessenden, Mr. Linn of New York, Mr. Pendleton, Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Underwood, Mr. Payne, and Mr. Moore of La.

In reply to remarks of some gentlemen on that floor, that the people had not asked for a Bankrupt law, or for a National Bank, Mr. Moore said that, so far as Louisiana was concerned, those subjects, as well as that of the sub-Treasury, were brought immediately before the people. He would repeat that this question, particularly, of a bankrupt law, was presented fairly and openly to the people whom he had the honor to represent, and they were decidedly in favor of it. He had told the people of his district that he would vote against the sub-treasury, for a national bank, and in favor of a general bankrupt law,

Thursday August 12.

The engrossed bill further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereof to the General Land Office, was read a third time and passed.

The bill providing for the payment of the navy pensions as amended in the Senate, was reported back to the House by the committee on naval affairs, and the amendments agreed to.

The Bankrupt bill was then again taken up in committee of the whole.

The passage of the bill was advocated by Mr. Milton Brown, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Allen of Maine, and opposed by Mr. Pope. The committee then rose and reported progress

Mr. Wise moved that the committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bankrupt bill, and moved the previous question; but pending his motion the house adjourned.

Friday, August 13.

Mr. Sergeant offered a resolution "that when this house adjourn it will adjourn to meet on Monday next;" which was adopted—yeas 112, nays 49.

[This resolution was proposed in order to enable the members of Congress to accompany the President and his friends, and the heads of Departments, on a visit of inspection to the United States seventy-four gun ship Delaware, now lying in Chesapeake Bay, off the harbor of Annapolis.]

Mr. Barnard submitted a resolution to close the debate in committee of the whole on the Bankrupt bill at 2 o'clock this day; which was adopted—yeas 74, nays 61.

The Bankrupt bill was then taken up in committee of the whole, and Mr. M'Kay briefly stated the ground on which he was opposed to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Truman Smith, the committee then rose, in order that the house might reconsider the vote upon the resolution taking the bankrupt bill out of committee at 2 o'clock this day; and the vote was finally re-considered—yeas 102, nays 98.

The bill was then again taken up in committee of the whole, and was advocated by Mr. Briggs, Mr. Morgan, Mr. White of Ia. and Mr. Sollers. Mr. Williams of Md. spoke in opposition to the bill, or rather to its general principles. Mr. W. gave notice that when in order, he would move to strike out all after the enacting clause and substituted an amendmendment which he submitted.

The amendment having been read, the committee rose.

The bill from the Senate in relation to the Census was taken up and amended. The question then occurred on ordering the bill to a third reading; but before it was taken the house adjourned until Monday morning at ten o'clock.

The Orleans Bee says the levee is still giving way on the opposite side of the river. The slide has extended to a distance of about 200 feet, and the water, where the caving in occurred, is 32 feet deep.

Rights of Women in Louisiana.—The discussion in the Senate on the Bankrupt Bill elicited some interesting information respecting the peculiar laws and usages of the State of Louisiana, in guarding the rights of women and minors. A correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says—

Louisiana guards the rights of her women with kind and parental care. The husband cannot alienate the property even by the consent of the wife; and even the money given by the parents, either before or after marriage, is as much the separate proper of the wife, as land and negroes. She can even make the husband her debtor, and sue him in a court of law. It was to guard these rights that induced Mr. Barrow to offer the remarks he did, which were, that no bill that interfered with that peculiar privilege of wives, could be supported by him. If I mistake not, this law was adopted since Louisiana became a territory of the United States. Dashing young fellows used to go there and marry the beautiful Creoles of the territory, and spend their money within a short period, leaving them in penury. It is said that it was to guard against this conduct on the part of unprincipled adventurers, that the enactment of this law was found necessary by the prudent and kind French Creoles of that hospitable region. No matter what led to it, the example is worthy of all praise.

Fall of Manna.—Despatches form Turkish Armenia, received at Constantinople, state that a copious fall of manna took place at Aleppo and its neighborhood, on the 3d of May. The manna, which is in fact a tasteless seed, that becomes white like flour after being kept a while, fell to the depth of two inches. Samples of it were to be chemically analyzed at Constantinople. What adds to the singularity of the circumstance is, that a great dearth was prevailing at the time.

Rail Roads are superseding Canals in almost every section of the country, even for heavy freight. Unlike other means of communication, they create the means of sustenance, while they increase the facilities and diminish the expense of transportation. As substitutes for rivers, they are valuable beyond computation. They furnish a channel more easy and certain, without being subject to any of the exigencies incident to natural avenues of communication. During the severity of winter, Canals and Rivers are closed, and summer often finds them so shallow as almost to preclude navigation. The Rail Road happily is neither shut by cold nor dried by heat, nor confined, like rivers, to the limits of vallies. In borrowed language, they can stretch their arms among the hills and through meadows embracing towns and villages, which before were shut out from the world by their isolated situation. Railroads can extend their ramifications into every section of the land, clasping as it were man embrace the different states, and extending their arms across wast territories, thus uniting the whole Union by a net work of iron, which nothing but some convulsion of nature can break. Surely Rail Roads are not surpassed in convenience and utility by any modern invention. *Phil N. Amer.*

A Child Killed by Rats.—A small colored child was recently killed by rats, at New Orleans, says the N. O Crescent. The mother was absent a short time, and when she returned, her infant's throat was completely eat by these vermin, and part of one of its arms eat into the bone.

The Yankees.—Jeffries, the celebrated British reviewer, once remarked, that it was his firm belief that if a premium of a thousand dollars were offered for the best translation of the Greek Bible, it would be taken by a Yankee, who, till the offer was made, had never seen a word of Greek in his life: that he would commence learning the language immediately, to qualify himself for the great undertaking, and would finish the whole work quicker than any other person, and bear off the premium.

"Digby," said Jeff, "do you believe in the apophthegm. *Every man is the architect of his own fortune?*" "Certainly," said Dig, "but some of us find it devilish hard work to pick up the stones for the foundation!" *Boston Stat.*

The Ladies in several towns in this state have formed societies to oppose Strong, (the man who puts up the new lightning conductors,) because, they say, he leads off the *sparks*. *Ibid.*

A very witty man walked up to an oyster stand, which bore upon it, as a sign, "Oysters, &c.," and laid down nine-pence, saying he would take that money's worth of "*and so forth.*" Upon this the keeper of the stand very quietly pocketed the cash and counted out to the joker twelve empty shells, observing that the oysters had been eaten, and that these were their "*and-so-forths.*" *Ibid.*

A Long Sentence.—Late French papers relate the extraordinary case of a man who was sentenced to the galleys in France, for the term of one hundred years, the object, doubtless, being to incarcerate him for life. Contrary, however, to all expectation, he outlived the terrible sentence, and demanded his discharge, at the advanced age of one hundred and eighteen.

The editor of the Susquehanna Register says, if he had *forty wives*, and thirty-nine of them should run away, (and they would be fools if they did not,) he would not advertise them.

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, August 11.

Cotton,		8½ a	10¼
Tobacco—Lugs,		4 00 a	5 00
	Leaf,	6 00 a	10 00
Wheat—Red,		1 20 a	1 25
	White,	1 25 a	1 30

Fayetteville, August 11.

Flour,		5 50 a	6 50
Salt—(sack,)		1 90 a	2 25
	(bushel,)	75	
Cotton,		7 a	10
Beeswax,		25 a	26

MARRIED,

At the Poor House in this county, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Jones, Mr. JAMES BOYLE, aged 81, to Miss NANCY ELLIS, aged 55!

Weekly Almanac.

AUGUST.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	
19 Thursday,	5 23	6 37	Full	2 4 46 morn
20 Friday,	5 24	6 36	Last	10 1 8 morn
21 Saturday,	5 25	6 35	New	16 4 71 after.
22 Sunday,	5 26	6 34	First	23 3 54 after.
23 Monday,	5 27	6 33	Full	31 8 18 after.
24 Tuesday,	5 28	6 32		
25 Wednesday	5 29	6 31		

Flax-seed and Wheat Wanted.

THE highest Cash prices will be given for Flax Seed and Wheat, delivered at my Mills on Enos.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

N. B. My Carding Machines are now in full operation. T. W. H.

August 11. 86 –

Attention!!

To the Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the forty seventh Regiment.

YOU are hereby ordered and commanded to attend on the 3d day of September, in the town of Hillsborough, at 11 o'clock, equipped according to law, for drill muster; and on Saturday the 4th of September, at 11 o'clock, for Court Martial.

WM. H. WOODS, *Col. Com.*

August 11. 86 –

Five Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 25th of July last, a bound boy by the name of THOMAS M'CANDLESS, about nineteen years of age. Five cents reward, but no thanks, will be given for his delivery to me; and all persons are forbid harboring or employing him under the penalty of the law.

HEZEKIAH TERRY.

Orange, August 6. 86 –

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

When Tamerlane had finished building his pyramid of seventy thousand human skulls, and was seen standing at the gate of Damascus glittering with steel, with his battle-axe upon his shoulder, till his fierce hosts filed out to new victories and new carnage, the pale looker-on might have imagined that nature was in her death throes; for havoc and despair had taken possession of the earth, and the sun of manhood seemed setting in seas of blood. Yet it might be on that very gala day of Tamerlane, a little boy was playing at ninepins in the streets of Mentz, whose history was more important to men than twenty Tamerlanes! the Tartar Khan, with his shaggy demons of the wilderness, passed away like a whirlwind, to be forgotten forever; but the German artizan has wrought a benefit which is yet immeasurably extending itself, and which will continue to expand through all countries and through all time! What are the conquests and the expeditions of the whole corporation of captains, from Walter the Penniless to Napoleon Bonaparte, compared with the moveable types of John Faust?

The Calamity of Sudden Wealth—A Mind in Ruins.

On Saturday last, a man was noticed to get into the Washington train of cars, in company with his wife, his mother, and son-in-law, and from the peculiarity of manner we were induced to make some inquiries respecting him. We learned that his name was Benton Starks, a shoemaker, from Georgia. The unfortunate man had been put in the Baltimore Hospital two weeks ago in a state of mental alienation. He is represented as an industrious man, who had acquired a considerable property by many years industry. He suddenly got in possession of upwards of $7,000, which was wealth to him, and the vision of happiness which danced before his imagination overpowered his intellect. Having collected his funds, he took the stage for Baltimore, then passed on to Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and ultimately returned to this city, having spent nearly all he had. A young gentleman from Virginia came on to induce him, if possible, to return home; but, failing in this, requested the High Constable to take him into custody. He had, when taken, two pistols, valued at $75, forty-seven pieces of gold coin, amounting to about $235, $91 in paper, and $1 in silver, making in all $328. Five fine gold watches were found upon his person—he chains running round his neck and body. Three valuable breast-pins of the largest size glittered in his bosom. *Balt. Sun.*

A Good Example.—We heard Mr. Clay debating a day or two since, upon the Loan Bill, remark that for twenty years, neither he nor his wife had owed a man a dollar. Both of them, many years gone by, had come to the conclusion, that the best principle of economy was this, "never to get in debt. To indulge your wants when you are able to do so, and to repress them when you are not able to indulge them." The example is not only an excellent one for itself, but comes from a high source. To repress a want, is one of the wisest, safest and most necessary principles of political economy. It prevents not only the dangerous practice of living beyond the means, but encourages the safe precedent of living within them. If all who could, would live within their means, the world would be much happier and much better than it is. Henry Clay and his noble house-wife give us an example worthy of all imitation. *N. Y. Express.*

GEN. HARRISON AND MR. CLAY.

A publication having appeared, in which Gen. Harrison is represented as having expressed unfriendly feelings towards Mr. Clay, the following extract from a Speech, delivered by the former at Georgetown shortly before his Inauguration, was furnished for the Madisonian by Mr. C. C. Fulton, who vouches for its authenticity.

The Hon. Henry Clay having been toasted, Gen. Harrison rose and remarked in words and substance as follows:

"I take great pleasure in responding to the sentiment which has just been received with so much enthusiasm by the company, for I am proud to be able to state that the distinguished individual alluded to is my firm personal and political friend. My own inclination, as well as a duty which I owed to the country, prompted me to tender him the first post in my Cabinet; but in his own good judgment, he had declined it, and I felt willing to yield to his wishes, both from the knowledge that my Administration would receive cordial support from him as a Senator of the United States, and from the experience which had taught me that Henry Clay *was always right*, let him differ with whom he may. I consider his judgment superior to that of any man living, for during my political life I have never differed with him on any important subject, that I did not afterwards become convinced that *he was right, and I was wrong.*"

Economical.—It is said that when the Legislature of the then Province of North Carolina sat at Newbern, two of the members applied at a public house in that town for board during a session. The price asked being rather higher than what they expected, they proposed to the landlord to pay him the price of boarding one, upon condition that they should eat *alternately!* To this the landlord agreed, and thus the thrifty pair passed through the session, each eating at every other meal. *Chronicle.*

VERY CHEAP!!

WE are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

which have been bought cheap, and will be sold cheap.

This purchase was not made by order, but by one of the subscribers; we therefore think we are able to show a stock that must please our friends and customers wishing to treat themselves to a Summer supply.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Black Lams,
Do. Drop Dets, } SUMMER CLOTHS.
Do. Erminets,
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Cadet Janes, Kentucky Janes,
Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Marseillee, } VESTINGS.
Printed Lawn, Jackonet and French Muslin,
Chaleys, plain and striped Gingham,
Figured, striped and plain Light Silks,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French, English and American Prints.
Plain and Chequered Muslin.
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Damask and Bird-eye Diaper.
Irish and Brown Linens.
Brown Holland, and Linen Drillings.
Georgia Nankin, Cadet Cassimeres.
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings.
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets.
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver Fur, Brush, Leghorn and Palm-leaf HATS.
Gentlemen's Shoes, Boots, Pumps and Slippers.
Ladies' Black and Coloured Slippers.
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn.
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware.
Hardware and Cuttlery.
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves.
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Black and Green Teas.
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.
April 28. 70—

Received this Day, and for Sale,

COFFEE, Sugar, Imperial and Hyson Teas, Mustard, Sal Aratus, Coperas, Indigo, Honey-dew Tobacco, Candles, Cotton Cards, best quality, Bed Cords, Plough lines, Window Glass, Powder, Shot, Nails, Ginger, Soap, Blacking, &c.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.
June 16. 77—

Just Received and for Sale,

DR. PETERS' Anti Bilious Pills.
Dr. Beckwith's Anti Dyspeptic Pills.
Dr. Phelps' Anti Bilious Tomato Pills.
Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges.
Dr. Sherman's Worm Lozenges.
Dr. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, for pains in back and breast.
Dr. R. S. Bernard's Cholera Syrup.
W. W. Gray's Invaluable Ointment.
Harrison's Specific Ointment.
☞ Also, BACON, MEAL & FLOUR.

A. PARKS.
May 5. 71—

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.
April 8. 16—

Notice.

THE undersigned forewarns all persons from trading for a note of hand, amount ten dollars, given by me to Daniel Waggoner, dated some time in the month of April last, and payable the 1st of January '42. Said note was obtained without valuable consideration, therefore I do not intend to pay it.

WM. S. MOORE.
July 21. 82—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1841.

William R. Smith v. *John Freeland and others.*

Petition to divide a tract of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Freeland, one of the defendants in this petition, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said John Freeland appear before the Justices of this Court, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and files his answer, the petition will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to him.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*
Price Adv. $4 50. 79—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Superior Court of Law—March Term, 1841.

William C Jackson v. *Lucinda Jackson.* } Petition for Divorce.

THE Defendant in this case being solemnly called and failing to appear, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that she cannot be found within this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and Hillsborough Recorder that unless the said Defendant appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso.

JOS. C. NORWOOD, *C. S. C.*
Price adv. $7 00. 55—3m

Camp Meetings.

BY Divine permission there will be two camp meetings on the Hillsborough circuit this year. One at Cedar Grove which will commence on Friday the 20th of August; and another at Hebron, about thirteen or fourteen miles south of east from Hillsborough, to commence on Friday the 24th of September.

Brethren in the Ministry are affectionately invited to attend.

S. D. BUMPASS.
July 28. 38—

Notice.

ON the first Monday in September next, at the Poor House, the Court of Wardens will elect a Superintendent of the Poor for Orange County, for one year from the first of October 1841.

ED. STRUDWICK, *Sec'ry.*
June 9. 76—

Piano Forte & Music STORE,
Petersburg, Va.

CHS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.
July 13. 82—

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale at their Store House, one mile north of Cross Roads Meeting House, a fresh and desirable stock of Seasonable Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Common and Fine Blue Cloths,
Invisible Green do.
Cassimeres and Satinets,
Black Silk and Satin Vestings,
Marseilles do.
French, London and Furniture Prints,
Black Silks and Printed Muslin,
Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs,
Stockinet Drilling and Gambroon,
Fashionable Bonnets and Wreaths,
Plain, Figured, Swiss and Chequered Muslin,
Ribands, Edgings and Brown Linen,
Linen Bosoms and Collars, Oil Cloths,
Hardware, Cuttlery, Crockery and Tin Ware,
Paints, Nails and Iron,
Loaf and Brown Sugar.
SADDLERY—Bridle-bits, Buckles, Plush, Webbing, Trees & Morocco Skins.
HATS—Beaver, Brush, Russia, Mole-skin and Palm-leaf Hats.
Ladies' fine Kid Slippers, and Men's Pumps and Shoes.
500 pounds Cotton Yarn.
Books, Paper, and Paper Prints,
Mayland's Scotch Snuff.
Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars,
Fancy and Bar Soap,
and many other articles.

ELI MURRAY & CO.
May 5. 71—6m

HILLSBOROUGH

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this institution take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have procured the services of the Rev. M. A. CURTIS, as Superintendant; and the same Instructresses will be continued as heretofore.

The next session will commence on the 15th of July.

1st Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mythology, Botany, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Geology, Political Economy, Dictation and Composition.

2d Class—Spelling, Reading Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Dictation and Composition.

3d Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, and Geography.

4th Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetical Tables

TERMS OF TUITION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

First Class,	$17 00
Second Class,	15 00
Third Class,	15 00
Fourth Class,	12 50
French,	15 00
Latin,	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	25 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
Needle work on Canvass,	5 00
Do. on Muslin,	3 00

JAMES S. SMITH,
CAD. JONES, Sr.,
WILLIAM CAIN,
HUGH WADDELL,
STEPHEN MOORE,
NATHAN HOOKER,
P. H. MANGUM.
} TRUSTEES.

REFERENCE—To the Bishop and all the Episcopal Clergy of North Carolina.
June 23. 78—

☞ The Raleigh Register and Standard, Newbern Spectator and Lincolnton Whig Banner will publish the above to the amount of five dollars each, and forward their accounts to this office.

Corn! Corn! Corn!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN.

J. S. SMITH.
January 13. 55—

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are just receiving from the Northern Markets

a neat and well-selected Stock of SPRING GOODS,

bought entirely for cash, and will be sold exceedingly low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see before they buy elsewhere.

MEBANE & TURNER.
May 11. 72—

BOOTS, SHOES, &C. for the Spring and Summer.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the largest assortment of articles in his line of business, perhaps, ever before brought to this market; and as they have been entirely selected by the subscriber, with an eye to their neatness and durability, he thinks he can give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. The articles have been purchased on very reasonable terms and will be sold cheap. He invites his friends to call and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere. The following are comprised in his assortment, suitable for the Spring and Summer:

Gentlemen's Boots, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Shoes, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Do. third do.
Do. Pumps—various qualities.
Do. Gaiter Shoetees.
Do. Pump Shoetees.
Do. Slippers.
Boys' Shoes—various qualities.
Do. Pumps and Slippers.
Ladies' Philadelphia black Kid Slippers.
Do. do. colored do.
Do Morocco Slippers—thick & thin soled.
Do. Seal-skin Shoes and Slippers.
Do. Leather Shoes and Shoetees.
Misses' Philadelphia Morocco Slips—thick and thin soled.
Do. Colored Slippers—various patterns and qualities.
Do. Morocco and Leather Shoetees.
Do. Low Shoes.
Children's Shoes, of almost every size and quality.

☞ In addition to the above, he has received from the North his materials for manufacturing; and, having first rate workmen in his employ, is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

The subscriber would respectfully return his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands; and promises that no pains will be spared in the future to give satisfaction.

WM. H. BROWN.
April 29. 70—

FRESH FRUITS, Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that she has just received a fresh supply of Fruits, Confectionaries, &c., and is now able to furnish almost any thing that may be wanted in her line of business. They consist principally of the following articles:

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Currents and Dates.
Almonds, Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers.
Lemon Syrup and Lime Juice.
Preserved Ginger, Preserved Pine Apples, Preserved Cherries, Sardines.
A general assortment of Candies, Jujube Paste, excellent for colds.
Cologne, Bears Oil, French Pomatum, Balm of Columbia, a most approved article for the hair.
Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Smoking Tobacco, Matches.
A handsome assortment of Toys.
A few dozen of Corn Brooms, and a few Children's Carriages—sold very cheap.

April 29 70—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1841.

Lewis Whitefield, Richard Broach and wife Lucy, James Whitefield, and Lewis Rimmer and wife Polly, against *Michael Waterfield and wife Sally, Abel Whitefield, Abel Burch and wife Elizabeth, George Whitefield, Archibald Burch and wife Peggy.* } Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Michael Waterfield and Sally his wife, and Abel Whitefield, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of September next, then and there to answer the said petition, or it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of June, A. D. 1841.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*
Price of Adv. $7 50. 83—

Job Printing,
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves to diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial

Moffat's Medical Manual;

designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*
May 20. 22—

A New Volume—In Splendid Style. July, 1841.

GRAHAM'S Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine.

THE great increase in the subscription list of this highly popular Magazine (the edition having more than doubled in less than six months,) induces the proprietor to commence a new volume with the July number It will be issued in the most attractive style, with the first of a new series of RICH ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS, got up in a manner that shall surpass any used in any other American Magazine. In addition to the fact that we employ the talent of the very best American artists in the engraving of the plates for this work, it must be remembered that most of the subjects selected are ORIGINAL AMERICAN PICTURES, *which have never been before engraved*, and are consequently the newest that can be brought before the public.

HIGHLY COLORED FASHIONS.

It must be remembered, that the Fashion plates of this Magazine are the best in coloring and design that can be found in any work published in this country or in Europe. They are engraved and colored for this Magazine by the best artists that the country can produce, and are drawn *always* from the latest designs from Paris and London, and consequently may always be relied upon as the prevailing style in the United States for the month in which they are issued. We pay more for *coloring* than any other publication, and always have the *best*

THE CONTRIBUTORS.

In addition, to the unusally fine array of original contributors which the Magazine has thus far boasted, arrangements have been made with a number more of the best writers of the day, so that spice and variety may be looked for in the literary department of the new volume.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

This interesting feature of the Magazine shall still be preserved, as important to young sportsmen, and in fact to all, young or old, who delight in the sports of the rod and the gun. Articles in this department shall be from acknowledged pens, and of the very best authority.

NEW TYPE AND PAPER.—The volume will be opened with a new and beautiful type, cast expressly for the work, the mechanical execution shall be of surpassing neatness, and the printing shall be upon the finest white paper.

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.

The choicest pieces of new and popular music for the Piano forte and Guitar shall be selected for its pages, and two or more pages shall appear regularly each month. In this way subscribers in remote country towns, can always have the latest music at low rates, almost as soon as it is published.

TERMS CASH.—The terms are $3 for a single subscription, and in no case will the price be abated, or *two copies for* $5 free of postage and discount, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE. No *subscription received in any case without the money* This rule is imperious and will not be departed from Address, post paid,

GEORGE R. GRAHAM,
S. W. corner 3d and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers having received their Stock for the season, would respectfully invite their customers and the public to give them a call.

Their Stock consists of every variety of Goods common to this market; all of which they will dispose of on the most liberal terms. They are determined to make their prices conform to the times. They will make no fine promises to decoy the confiding and unwary. Call and judge for yourselves.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.
May 5. 71—

Soda Water and Ice Cream.

MRS. VASSEUR takes pleasure in informing the public, that her SODA FOUNTAIN has been thoroughly repaired, and is now in operation. The Soda Water is of an excellent quality.

☞ She has also commenced making ICE CREAM; and persons can be supplied every day in the week except Sunday and Monday.
May 19 74—

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction: therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of DRASTIC MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the *means* and *outlets* which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia, is 195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sireluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18 48—12m

GOELICK'S

Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hartshorn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.
March 13. 11—6

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 81—

Press for Sale.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the Wilmington Advertiser for sale

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Applications must be post paid.

F. C. HILL.
Wilmington, Nov. 17. 48—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.